

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) April 29, 1836.

[NO. 291.]

R. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLT, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Today, 5 16 44	ris	sets	
2 Saturday, 5 15 45			For May, 1836.
3 Sunday, 5 14 46			D. N. M.
4 Monday, 5 13 47			Full 1 2 49 morn.
5 Tuesday, 5 12 48			Last 7 6 8 eve'n.
6 Wednesday, 5 11 48			New 15 8 42 morn.
7 Thursday, 5 10 49			First 23 12 18 aft'n.

Advertisement from Richmond

[PUBLISHED GRATIS.]

TO THE PUBLIC.
Splendid Assortment of FANCY SPRING ARTICLES—READY MADE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Albany, New York, and Washington City, and is now opening, a few doors below the Banks, Richmond, Va. a large and fresh supply of

HUMBUGS, &c.
Selected with great care expressly for the Spring Trade and consumption. The following compose but a very small part of his stock, viz:

Leaves on no Leaves—cut in the latest style, and much improved;
Instructions on no Instructions—with and without collars—newest style;
Banks on no Banks—a good deal altered in the cut—an excellent article;
Flats on no Flats—a brand new article, never before seen in market;
Sleeves on no Sleeves—very superb—cut in the latest Washington style; never before in market;

Besides many other articles of a cheaper sort: such as Wines or no Wines—Watches or no Watches—McMullen or no McMullen, &c. intended for the poor and needy.

ALSO, TWO NEW ARTICLES,
Just arrived from Washington, and never before seen in America, viz:

Abolition Banners, with flags before and behind, called *Venus*—a superb article.

Safety CAVATS, called *Bentons*—a very common article. Besides many other necessities, made especially to order, to conceal dirt and filth (all kinds)—together with a large supply of Soap, Candles, Colours, and Eau de Cologne.

Also, on consignment, from a Lady in Florida, about to leave the country, a large supply of CIRCULARS or *LEAVES* PATTERNS, of convenient cut and easy fit.—All of which articles may be had on accommodating terms. To those who obtain for themselves, a liberal allowance will be made.

Any thing made to order, with fidelity and dispatch.—Also, Washing, Scouring and Dyeing done cheaply and quickly.

T. RITCHIE, Tailor and Agent for M—n V—n B—n.

N. B. My authorized agents in Goshland, A. Smith, McClellan, Isle of Wight, Nottingham, and other counties in the State, will attend to and fill up all orders, as the drummers of other trading houses do.

The establishment at Raleigh will serve the State of North Carolina with such as may be wanted of the above articles, and will be furnished with additional supplies previous to the August demands.

T. R.

PICTURE OF AN OFFICE-SEEKER.
Here is a capital portrait, from the "Cincinnati Farmer," of an idle, lazy, noisy, drag-shop politician and office-seeker. He could hardly have painted the picture better. We commend it to certain patriots of the same sort in these parts:

"Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition; out at elbows, out at knees, out in pocket, out of spirits, and out in the street, an out and out 'office-seeker' in every respect. He sat upon the curbstone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping-stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth furiously into the gutter. At length, craving a deep sigh, he spoke. 'They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I hav'n't. None of 'em never want to borrow nothing of me. Princes! pooh! Put not your trust in politicians! them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Hav'n't I been serving my country these five years, like a patriot; going to meetings and huzzaning my daylights out, and getting as blue as blazes; hav'n't I blocked the windows, got licked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses, for the good of the Commonwealth and the popularity of our illegal rights? and all for what? Why, for nix.

"If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office! Republics is ungrateful! I don't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of and have nothing to do, and I've only got half nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swaggerted if they ain't!"

Anson County.—A letter to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, from a gentleman in Anson, expressing the gratifying assurance, that "There is unanimity in old 'democratic Anson,'" and that Van Buren men are so scarce that it would require any of their party to call a meeting and have friends sufficient to fill the Chair, and other important appointments. Dudley takes well."

"What do you know about Van Buren that you should vote for him?" These were the words that saluted my ears as I approached a group of country people in the Court yard, at Lincolnton, last week. I eyed the speaker an old man, and thought I saw a good deal of plain sense under an unpolished exterior. His adversary replied, that Mr. Van Buren was surely a great man, else he never would have got so high. How high would he ever have got, said the old man, if General Jackson and the office men had not taken him up—Did you ever hear of anything great that he ever did? or any thing smart he ever said? Did you ever hear him called an orator? or a hero? or a man of remarkable wisdom? or virtue? or remarkable for any thing but for his cunning and selfishness? You say he must be a great man, because he is so high; why, Aaron Burr was of exactly the same height, and Quincy Adams was a peg higher, yet I don't think you would vote for either of these for President. A monkey may climb high for his own pleasure, or the amusement of the boys, but remember, the higher a monkey climbs the more he exposes himself. But if Mr. Van Buren was ever so capable, (said the old gentleman,) I cannot see how a Southern man can vote for him, for the fact cannot be disguised that on the question of slavery he is against us. "Pshaw, this is all damned federal party slang," said the Van Burenite. The old gentleman held forth his trembling hand, and pointed to one of the eminences in sight of where they were standing—Young man, said he, since I and my friends, the Whigs, met your grandfather, and his friends, the Tories, on that hill yonder, where the bones of some are lying till this day, I have never taken sides with any set of men for any purpose. I got a wound in the battle of Ramsour's, that sent me home, and has kept me there pretty much a disabled man, and I never heeded to the hue and cry of party, for I know that they mislead with names. But I have watched affairs as they passed, and whenever called on, I have given my opinion without fear or hesitation. If the Journals of the New York Legislature are to be believed, Mr. Van Buren did vote a resolution that no State ought to be admitted into the Union unless such State would provide against the existence of slavery in such State. This was just before the application of Missouri for admission, and when she did apply, the sentiment of this resolution was urged with such earnestness by the New York Senator, and others from the non-slaveholding States, that it had very nearly broke up our Union. But this was not all; this same Martin Van Buren voted for the election of Rufus King, a federalist, that he had always hated—yes, and he wrote a Book, and wrote in the Newspapers, to get Mr. King elected; what was it all for? Why, it was because Mr. King was an able man and an abolitionist. Yes, sir, while the debate was raging in the Senate of the U. States, he (V. B.) wrote to one of his friends that he would "put his head on the property" of the measure. Now, all those things are history—they never were denied nor questioned until a party rose up amongst us, who wished to make Mr. Van Buren President. Like all violent partisans, they believe nothing but what they wish. I have heard these things talked of when no such bias was on the public mind, and it was then believed that Rufus King and Martin Van Buren were the most dangerous men to Southern interests, of any in the nation. The spoils man, a little posed at this impressive onset or rather upset, looked first in one direction and then another; at length, he picked up a kind of a face and hollowed "hurra for Jackson and Van Buren," and burst forth into a sort of forced laugh; but no one seeming to join in his merriment, he made some excuse, and retired.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.
THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION—JEFFERSON AND VAN BUREN.
We earnestly invite the attention of every man, who loves his country better than he does his party, to the following extracts. It will be seen that Mr. Jefferson regarded the Missouri Question as one of the highest importance to the South, and that it involved a principle, which, if admitted, carried with it the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, not within the District of Columbia only, but within the States likewise.—"and it will be," according to the view of that great Statesman, whose name and authority are often quoted by the Van Burenites themselves as conclusive, not the arrogation of a new power, "but another exercise of that power, to declare that all shall be free," in the States as well as in the District. Mr. Van Buren's opinion are in his own words, copied from his Preamble and Resolutions, adopted by the New York Legislature in 1820, and fully carried out by her Delegation in both branches of Congress in the Missouri controversy." Read, people of the South, and say whether, as slaveholders, you can consent to entrust the protection of that vital interest to the "tender mercies" of Van Buren. Read!

Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the Missouri Question:
Mr. Jefferson's opinion.—"The Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State and united them together by the fraternalism of party. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance and the direct consequence of this question.

"I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs: But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question. What does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this by the bye is but the name of the case. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free."

Mr. Van Buren's opinion.—"The Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new STATES, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union; therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Will you listen to the warning voice of Jefferson, or will you turn a deaf ear to his counsel?

From the Huntsville Advocate.
THE VICE PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD!
On Friday evening last a shower of pamphlets fell upon the devoted Post Office in this place, under the frank of that distinguished functionary, Martin Van Buren. These pamphlets were of course directed to various good citizens of the Town and County of Madison.

This most little electioneering document is entitled "Northern Sentiments upon the movements of Abolitionists"—and embraces, within the compass of sixteen pages, the Proceedings of the Anti-Abolitionist meeting at Albany, Mr. Van Buren's letter from Owaseo to a gentleman in Georgia, upon the Slave Question, an extract from Governor Marcy's Message, and the speech of Mr. Wright of N. York, in the Senate, upon the disposition of the Abolition petitions.

The major portion of this pamphlet is of old date, and has already been submitted to the rigid ordeal of political criticism. The party connexion, bearing, and tendency of these papers we shall not pretend at this time to discuss. But the fact that they are franked by the second officer of the Government, and that officer too a candidate for the Presidency, deserves a serious comment. One of the boldest, most striking, and most alarming innovations upon the usage of our government, is the free and extensive use which is made, at the present day of the franking privilege, for party objects, and party objects solely, by men high in office.

It has been well remarked, by that intrepid foe of corruption, the celebrated Junius, that "what yesterday was fact to-day is doctrine. One precedent begets another. They soon accumulate. And constitute the law." When the use of the franks was first attempted, simply with a view to promote or defeat the political fortunes of individuals, the boldness and novelty of the undertaking produced a shock of surprise and indignation in the public mind; and even the reckless partisan, instead of yielding a ready and blind approbation, sought ingenious perplexities and palliations for the proceeding. But, now, these sentiments of unfamiliar repugnance to a daring and extraordinary practice, have passed away entirely. The use of canvassing franks by every officer in the government is openly and unblushingly vindicated. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine! It is now the settled usage of the country to frank, not only public documents, but opinions, coming from any and every quarter, to answer the transient ends of party, or to serve the selfish and corrupt objects of individual ambition. One officer franks for another, and each for himself. The way has been opened and met with sufficient sanction—and Martin Van Buren boldly avails himself of the advantages of his elevated position, and paves his road to the Presidency, by the liberal distribution of political wares expressly got up for the Presidential market. If the people see nothing in all this incompatible with the public situation, fatal to the purity of the elective franchise, and dangerous to the existence of free government, who shall say nay to Mr. Van Buren's being the next President!!

SYNOPSIS

OF

Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, April 8, 1836.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing Reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for estimates of the amount necessary to put the Land and Naval Defences of the country upon a proper footing of strength and respectability; which reports were referred to the Committee which have the subjects in charge.

Mr. Grundy asked and obtained leave to introduce a Joint Resolution to change the commencement of the contract year in the General Post Office Department, [changes it from the 1st of January to the 1st of July:] which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Senate went into Executive session; after which, it adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bill from the Senate, to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin; and after much debate upon various provisions therein, it was read a third time and passed.

After some consideration of private bills, the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 9.

HOUSE.—The day was spent in the consideration of divers private bills, several of which were finally passed.

Monday, April 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill to suspend so much of the Act imposing discriminating duties as applies to the Portuguese Islands, and to reduce the duties on Wines; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House to the Bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. One amendment of the House, in relation to the salary of the Governor of Wisconsin, was disagreed to by the Senate—the others were agreed to—and the Bill sent back to the House.

Incidental Publications.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Special Order, being the Bill prohibiting Deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Mr. King, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in favor of the bill; after which, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

A Bill to provide a mode for paying the pensioners of the United States, was discussed, read a third time.

HOUSE.—The resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, directing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to vote for a Bill to Distribute the Revenue arising from Sales of Public Lands among the several States, for the purpose of Internal Improvement and Education, being first in order, were taken up.

Mr. Speight moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions, for the purpose of receiving Petitions and Memorials, and such resolutions as would not give rise to debate.

Mr. Graves remarked that he hoped the House would not allow the consideration of any other subject to supersede that of the Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, now before it. Only about one hour on each Monday can be devoted to the consideration of them, under the present order of business; and it seemed to him that a subject of such general interest is at least entitled to this small portion of one time. The distribution of the sales of the public lands is a subject in which every State in the Union feels a deep interest, and it ought not to be set aside without some good reason. The object of the gentleman from North Carolina, in suspending the consideration of this subject for the purpose of receiving petitions, may be attained by disposing with the Rules to-morrow for that purpose. And he (Mr. G.) was unable to account why that gentleman had chosen to make his motion to-day, when he knows the effect of it will be to occupy the very small portion of time allotted by the House to this subject, one in which Kentucky has a much greater direct interest than any other upon which this Congress will likely act. I trust, sir, the motion will not prevail.

The question was then taken on postponing the further consideration of the Kentucky resolutions, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

Petitions and memorials were then presented by Messrs. Speight, W. B. Shephard, and McKay, of North Carolina, and divers other members.

On motion of Mr. Connor, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Franklin, in Mason county, North Carolina, down Valley River, to Huntington, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia.

Mr. Slade presented a Memorial from sundry citizens of the City of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Constitution which sanctions the existence of slavery, and prohibits the abolition thereof.

The Chair, upon examining the memorial, decided that, under the order of the House, appointing a Select Committee on the subject, (Mr. Finckney's,) the memorial was referred to that Committee.

Mr. Slade appealed from this decision of the Chair; but, before the question was taken on the appeal, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 12.

SENATE.—Slavery in Arkansas.—Mr. Clay rose to present several petitions which had come into his hands. They were signed by citizens of Philadelphia, many of whom were known to be of the first respectability, and the others were, no doubt, entitled to the highest consideration. The petitions were directed against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, while there was a clause in her Constitution prohibiting any future legislation for the abolition of slavery within her limits. He had felt considerable doubt as to the proper disposition which he should make of these petitions, while he wished to acquit himself of the duty entrusted to him. The bill for the admission of Arkansas had passed the Senate, and gone to the other House. It was possible that it would be returned from that branch with an amendment, which would bring this subject into consideration. He wished the petitioners had selected some other organ. He did not concur in the prayer of the petitioners. He thought that Arkansas, and another State or Territory south of 36° 30', had the entire right, according to the compromise made on the Missouri question, to frame its Constitution, in reference to slavery, as it might think proper. He adhered to the opinions on this point which he held on a former memorable occasion, which

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would be in the recollection of Senators. He would only ask that one of these memorials be read, and that the whole of them should then be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented petitions similar to those presented by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) He had been doubtful whether he should present them, as he was opposed to their object, and would adhere to the Missouri compromise. He moved to lay the petitions on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kent presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, instructing the Senators to vote for a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

Mr. Goldborough presented resolutions from the same Legislature, against the Expunging Resolution.

The Senate proceeded again to consider the bill concerning Incidental Publications; when

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in reply to the objections which had been made to the bill.

Mr. Davis answered the observations of the Senator from South Carolina. After he had concluded, The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and after being in session a short time with closed doors, adjourned.

HOUSE.—A Bill to repeal the 14th section of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, was considered, and after much debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 136 to 17. [This section of the Charter made the notes of the Bank a legal tender in payments to the Government, and required the officers of the Customs and others to receive them as such. The requisition to receive these notes of course expired on the 3d of March last, along with the Charter of the Bank; but the notes of the Bank being of undisputed soundness, the officers of the Customs have, since the expiration of the U. S. Bank Charter, continued to receive them, as they have the notes of other Banks—to prevent which, and thus give another blow to the long since defunct *Monster*, our *Rulers* have hit upon this most magnificent expedient of refusing to receive their notes in payment of duties on imported goods!!!! It is said that their next move will be to prohibit these notes from being received in payments at the Land Offices! We could not place faith in this report, if previous moves on the part of the *Solomons* who direct our affairs had not long ago prepared us to expect nothing that was good, and be surprised at nothing that was bad, in their policy.]

General Appropriation Bill.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Patton in the Chair,) and, on motion of Mr. Casabreng, took up the Bill making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year 1836.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepperd, the bill was ordered to be taken up by sections, and clause by clause.

Mr. C. Allan moved and amendment, to insert, after the 24th line of the first section, a clause making a general reduction in the salaries of all Government officers and clerks; fixing the salary of the President at \$15,000; reducing that of heads of Departments and of the Vice President one-third; and proposing a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all salaries of clerks, collectors of the customs, postmasters, &c.; providing that no clerk should receive less than \$800, and no collector or postmaster more than \$3000, from all their official income; which amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Shepperd then moved to amend the fourth clause, by striking out the sum of "\$25,000 for incidental expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws," and to insert "\$5000 for incidental expenses, and \$12,000 for publishing and distributing the laws."

Mr. S. went at length into an examination of details to show that the amount he proposed would be adequate to the wants of the Department for the current year. Many expenses which had called for large appropriations in previous years, would not occur again; and from the inquiries he had made of the Secretary, he was satisfied that sum would suffice. The sum of \$12,000, he was sure, would be sufficient for the expenses of printing and publishing.

Mr. Wise said he should not vote for the amendment on account of its form. It proposed to give \$12,000 for printing, and \$5,000 for contingencies. During the last Congress he had continually warned against these appropriations for pure contingencies. These items come into this bill in forty places. He would beg the House to look at the whole amount of money thus placed in the hands of the State Department. Twenty of the items for pure contingencies amounted to \$88,000; there were besides twenty other items, for the most part contingent, but having some specification, amounting to \$130,000! Here there was, then, the enormous amount, taking the whole that is contingent, and some mixed in character, of \$224,315. He would ask what was the use of going into specifications at all, when a single Department has that gross sum to be expended by nobody knows who, and for nobody knows what? Mr. W. wished the House to notice how these appropriations for contingencies were slipped into the bill. Foreign Ministers, it was known, had their salaries and outfits, which ought to be enough, and they were provided for. Then came an item for contingent expenses for all missions abroad, \$30,000; and two or three lines afterwards was found another item of \$30,000 for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. He wished to know to whom and for what these *doutiers* were to be paid; and if the People wished to know, and ought to know the abuses of the Government, they never could be known if contingencies were to be multiplied in this way. Can any one tell how they are expended? No. These pure contingencies—he might call them the *Reuben M. Whitney items*—are perfectly secret, unknown, and unsearchable.

Before he voted for any one of them, he should ask for some explanation—something more than merely telling that the Department wants certain sums of money. When there was a determination of the party in power to give a successor to the Presidency, was it not proper to ask for what purposes the money is to be applied? He was determined for himself to vote for no appropriation, the object of which was unknown to him and unknown to the country. He wished to see if the morals of the People and the morals of the Departments are to be corrupted; for he would trust no President, and no President's partisan, who nominated a successor, and determined to elect him if they can.

After some further debate, without taking any question, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13.

SENATE.—Messrs. Buchanan and Southard presented sundry petitions against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, without a proviso in her Constitution for the abolition of slavery;